

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXVII.

ATLANTA, GA., MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1894.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

SORE AT THE SENATE.

Members of the Lower House Criticise the Upper Chamber.

TOO MUCH TRUST DOMINATION.

It Makes the Hearts of the Representatives Beat with Shame.

LIVINGSTON SPEAKS HIS MIND.

He Is Fettered by Rules When He Is on the Floor, but Outside He Is Free. Politics in Mississippi.

Washington, June 17.—(Special)—The tempest given by Senator Vest yesterday before the senate investigating committee, telling how the finance committee had been setup by six democratic senators and forced to make the sugar schedule to suit the trust, has aroused many of the democrats of the house to a pitch where they than the senate trust measure. It now seems probable that the senate will send the bill back to the house by the 1st of July. Then there will be a long and bitter fight in the conference committee. The house simply will not accept the sugar, iron, coal and wool schedules. The great fight will be against the sugar schedule. The house will probably first vote it on the free list. The house is overwhelmingly for free sugar. It would, however, under pressure, agree to a revenue duty, but from the present state of feeling, it is certain to refuse any protection whatever for the trust.

Mr. Walker Wallace, of Augusta, is here. He has just graduated from Cornell and expects to enter the newspaper business. He is a remarkably bright writer, and will undoubtedly make a success. He leaves for Augusta tomorrow.

Mrs. James C. Black leaves for Augusta tomorrow.

Livingston on the Senate.
Colonel Livingston had an opportunity to express his candid opinion in a speech last evening before the democratic association of the District of Columbia. He was the principal speaker of the evening. Not being hampered by the rules of the house, he threw his throttle wide open, put on a full head of steam and shot into the senate at a frightful rate of speed, eliciting great applause from the audience. He started out by declaring the house had passed a good tariff bill. Then he pounded the senate for its undemocratic compromise, declaring it had manufactured a bill in the similitude of the McKinley bill. If the democratic senators had stood by the platform and told the alleged conservative democrats to stand by their guns, the bill would have been endorsed. But all the democratic senators were responsible. They all deserved censure. Their action could not be excused. Courtesy forbade that he should say such things on the floor of the house, but outside of it he proposed to speak his mind. He prophesied that when the bill came back to the house there were enough conscientious democrats in it to rip the McKinleyism out of it and they would have been endorsed.

The Party in Mississippi.
Representative John Allen has returned from a visit to his home in Mississippi. "There is a good deal of discontent in Mississippi," said Mr. Allen yesterday, "and something of a tendency to form into administration and anti-administration parties. I have no doubt, however, as to the outcome of our elections next fall. We will return a democratic delegation to congress. The populists are not making any progress that I can see, lacking both leaders and having too many ideas grafted upon their platform to suit conservative people. The delay in the senate is causing considerable dissatisfaction which will continue to increase as long as the tariff bill is not passed."

Not to Be Taxed.
Georgia bankers need annoy themselves no further about a tax upon the issue of currency made last summer. Mr. Miller, commissioner of internal revenue, has written a letter to Speaker Crisp in which he says he has examined the issues made by all the Georgia banks and none of them will be taxed.

Hill and Bissell.
The relations between Senator Hill and Postmaster General Bissell are very much strained. Mr. Bissell has been disposed to appoint anti-Hill clerks to all the posts in New York state. But whenever he does so Senator Hill has managed to prevent their confirmation by the senate.

As a consequence of this fight many republicans are holding post offices over the Albany postoffice. Albany is Senator Hill's home. Yet he has not allowed anyone to name the man who would turn him out. Bissell hesitates to name his own choice because he fears Hill will defeat his confirmation, and Hill hesitates to formally recommend any one, fearing Bissell will ignore his recommendation. In the meantime a republican holds the office.

E. W. B.

THE HOUSE PROGRAMME.
Mr. Hatch is Ready to Spring His Anti-Optio Bill.

Washington, June 17.—Now that the appropriation bills, except that providing for general deficiencies, are out of the way, the house is likely to be precipitated into something of a struggle for priority of consideration of a number of measures of more or less general importance. The contest may not take place in the open sessions of the house, although that is probable, but may be fought out before the committee on rules.

The first struggle is promised for tomorrow, when Mr. Hatch, democrat of Missouri, chairman of the committee on agriculture, will ask the house to take up his anti-optio bill. The measure is materially different from the one that he formerly championed, but the general purport is the same. It will be opposed by the representatives from the large cities and their vicinities, but it is believed that the majority of the house favors the principle of the bill. The author hopes that debate on it will not ex-

tend over two days; if there should be difficulty experienced in bringing it to a close the power of the committee on rules will be invoked, so that it will burden the calendar no longer than Wednesday at the furthest.

Then Mr. Joseph, democrat of New Mexico, will bring forward his bill to admit the territory of New Mexico to statehood. This will be antagonized, it is supposed, by the republicans, but probably without avail.

After these two bills are out of the way it is thought the general deficiency bill will be put on its passage. It will be reported to the house, it is understood, Tuesday of this week. But should it not be taken up, Mr. Cooper stands ready to urge his bill providing for the taxation of greenbacks, the same as gold and silver are taxed, which has been favorably reported from the committee on banking and currency, and the friends of the bill providing for the election of senators by direct vote of the people are earnestly pressing the house managers for a day on which that measure may be given the right of way. The majority members of the committee on rules are understood to favor the consideration of the above named bills in the order given.

PUSHING THE TARIFF.

Some Delay is Expected When the Wool Schedule is Reached.

Washington, June 17.—The democratic managers look forward to the coming week in the senate with confidence. The republicans are outwardly indifferent. Mr. Harris, the parliamentarian in charge of the house, is in the great contest, declared last night that when the bill comes to the house, the bill will be out of the committee of the whole, and Mr. Aldrich, the republican leader, admitted that the outcome was favorable to progress. Both of these managers, along with the opposing leaders, would appear to be in agreement that the end is approaching.

In Indiana the block miners have accepted the agreement, while the other miners in the state have refused to do so. One-third of the delegates to the state convention, however, voted to go to work, so I judge that the opposition cannot be so strong after all. I do not know whether the block miners will go to work tomorrow or not, but I see the operators have ordered cars into their mines, so, I presume, they think work will be resumed at once.

General Resumption in Ohio.

"In western Pennsylvania work will go

resumed tomorrow except in a few mines, not exceeding half a dozen, where the operators object to paying the scale of wages agreed upon. In Ohio there is a perplexing condition. I believe that the work will be resumed in practically the entire Hocking valley tomorrow. Possibly the Straville miners will not go back. At Bellaire, Yorkville, Cambridge, Steubenville and all the mines of Jefferson county, work will be resumed also. The Sunday Creek valley miners will not go to work tomorrow, nor will the Coshocton miners. In Coshocton county there will be a convention to select delegates to the state convention here on Tuesday, but I should not be surprised if they decided to go to work and omit the election of delegates. In Tuscarawas county the miners have resolved not to go to work. The Massillon miners have a strike which is quite different from the national strike. It began last February. They contend on a certain differential upon the Hocking valley scale. They will continue the strike."

Over in Iowa and Kansas.

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A Object Lesson.

The furniture which was bought in Chi-

cago for the Berlin museum of art and in

the rest are German. Whether or not

the new upholstered sofa will be in the

city is still doubtful. The expulsion of the

royal Danish actors from Schleswig a

week ago has caused much uneasiness in

the imperial international regatta in

Kiel. Nine of these crafts are English,

nine Danish, two Swedish and one Austrian.

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BACK TO THE MINES.

Today the Miners in Many Districts Resume Work.

BACKBONE OF THE STRIKE BROKEN.

In Pennsylvania and Ohio There Will Be a General Resumption.

SOME ARE NOT READY TO GIVE UP.

The Notice to Return to Work Allowed Too Little Time McBride Says—The Operators Think It Is Over.

GERMANY'S NEWS BUDGET.

Socialists Are Accused of Taking Tribes from the French.

Lorraine and Wheeling and the Wheeling and Lake Erie roads will be in full operation tomorrow.

Michigan Miners Go Out.

Ironwood, Mich., June 11.—The miners on Gogebic range today decided to strike tomorrow. The companies refuse to negotiate with committees from the unions, but are willing to hear the workmen individually about their grievances. The miners strike, and the miners will be affected. The mine owners threaten to close down their properties indefinitely. The workmen demand an increase in pay.

IT RAINED SILVER.

Lorraine and Wheeling and the Wheeling and Lake Erie roads will be in full operation tomorrow.

Pitzsch Threw It by the Boxful to Girls On the Stage.

ELLA WESNER KNEW HER BUSINESS.

When the Sport Neglected Her She Called His Attention to It.

THEN HE TOSSED HER A SHOVELFUL.

Love of Notoriety Explains Many Foolhardy Occupations—A Novelty in Telephoning—Edison's Latest.

New York, June 15.—(Special Correspondence)—Ernest Pitzsch, proprietor of the Palm hotel, Coney Island, and the New York hotel at St. Augustine, Fla., went on a spree today and made things hum at West Brighton for a few hours.

He had been drinking champagne at his hotel with some friends all night, and at noon started out to do the Bowery. After making things very lively for everybody in several concert halls he dropped into the West End Casino. He carried three large cigar boxes filled with silver coin under his arm. After drinking more champagne in an upper box at the Casino he began to cheer. Soon the Smilax sisters, song and dance performers, appeared on the stage. Then he had just finished his first song and were leaving the stage when a shower of silver coins fell upon their heads.

Pitzsch had emptied one cigar box. He followed soon after with another box. The girls stooped to pick up the coins, while the audience applauded in a wild manner.

Ella Wesner, the old-time matador, followed, and the spectators roared when Miss Wesner began to guy Pitzsch. "I am a southern woman; how could you throw money at me?" she shouted.

This was more than the hotel proprietor could stand, and, going out to the cashier's desk, he exchanged a \$100 bill for silver.

This he placed on a fire shovel, and, walking down the center aisle, threw it over the heads of the orchestra at Miss Wesner. The latter immediately picked up the coins and walked off the stage singing, "Hard Times Come Again No More."

Pitzsch then bought drinks for the entire audience, which numbered more than 500 people.

Pitzsch threw more than \$500 upon the stage.

Foolhardy Occupations.

A young woman lies in a critical condition at Coney Island horribly mangled and disfigured by the lion she was supposed to hold under an absolute spell. The other day an aerostat fell from a parachute out west and was picked up a lifeless and shapeless mass. Recently a noted Spanish matador was gored to death in a bull ring near Madrid and in the sight of multitudes of spectators. Not long ago in New York a woman snake charmer was bitten by a poisonous viper during a public performance and narrowly escaped death. Similar incidents are of frequent occurrence.

It is improbable that women expose themselves to such deadly peril for the sake of gain. They might be excused for necessity drove them thus to trifle with their lives. This, no doubt, is often the motive in the case of hazardous pursuits. But in the case of the matador, it is the same morbid craving that few intelligent persons envy.

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ATLANTA, GA., June 18, 1894.

A Hitch in the Argument.

A Georgia editor who, under the stress of something or other that is not plainly apparent to the naked eye, has become an "international bimetallicist," declares that the opening of the mints to silver in this country would not add to the value of silver bullion here, but would merely make silver the money standard at its present value. That is to say, the moment the mints were reopened to the coining of silver at the present ratio price would rise with a jump, gold would disappear, and we should find ourselves upon a silver basis. Why?

The editor explains it with a breath of thought and knowledge almost painful. Bimetallic summed up his explanation is this: The government cannot create value. Its stamp is merely a guarantee of weight and fineness. Legal tender he forgot to discuss, but we have no doubt he could dispose of its potentiality in currency with a facility as fatal to itself as that which he brings to bear on the treatment of the whole question.

But, now mark! He declares that by international agreement silver could be made as valuable as gold now is and be kept on a parity with the yellow metal. That is to say, if England and some other European governments were to give their consent to the free coining of silver it could be made more valuable than it now is.

Examining into these two statements the cautious reader will at once perceive that there is a screw loose somewhere. The logic jangles. The very power that is denied to one government is fully conceded to two or three governments. One government has no power to accomplish within its own borders what two, or three, or a dozen governments can accomplish throughout all their domains.

It seems to us there is a hitch in this argument somewhere. If one government cannot make silver bullion more valuable by using it as money, how can a dozen governments add anything to its value? This question is particularly pertinent since the editor from whom we have quoted maintains (although he claims to be an "international bimetallicist") that gold has not appreciated, but that silver has depreciated, and that this depreciation is not due to the demonetization of silver, but to over-production. This means, of course, that neither the use or the disuse of silver as a money metal has any appreciable effect on the commercial value of silver bullion.

These arguments, as our readers know, are urged with great vigor against the remonetization of silver by the United States, but they are abandoned entirely when "international bimetallicism" is discussed. And yet it is as certain as anything ever was or can be that if the depreciation of silver is not due to its demonetization by Germany, the United States and France, its remonetization by those countries, even with England to aid and abet them, would add nothing to the commercial value of silver bullion.

The truth is that an "international bimetallicist" who preaches this kind of doctrine is really a goldbug. He may be ignorant of the fact—as he is of a good many other facts equally as important—but it remains a fact nevertheless. The arguments of such "international bimetallicists" and those of the gold monetarists lead to the same hole in the ground. If the demand for silver as money, when the mints of this country are reopened to free coining in accordance with the pledge of the Chicago platform, will not add to its bullion value, not all the governments of all the world could add to its value.

There never was such a thing as international money, and there never was any such thing as international bimetallism. The silver coins of the governments composing the Latin union were made a legal tender within the boundaries of the union, just as the United States at one time decreed the Spanish dollar and other foreign coins to be the legal tender. Nations trade with one another by means of exports and imports. At present they pay their debts to England with commodities that are depreciated because their value is expressed in terms of gold.

We have thus run into the usual hole in the ground the preposterous arguments of the Georgia "international bimetallicist," but they will pop out again, and we have no doubt they will sound forcible in the ears of a great many honest people who scatter their common sense to the four winds whenever they come to discuss the money question.

New Markets Southward.

A writer in The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette who recognizes the importance of securing the trade of the Spanish-American countries for our mer-

chants, manufacturers and producers, discusses the matter on the following line:

No wiser step has been taken by the board of trade of this city than that of establishing trade agencies in the ports of South America, especially "against the time of empire," has taken its way, till it reached the ocean, and no more worlds and territories remain to be conquered by commerce in that direction. But meantime, the vast interests of the Mexican and Central and South American republics are to be considered, and the man control. Until recently no direct line of our steamers carried on trade with South America. We had only a three-cornered arrangement by which goods were brought to this country via England, and we paid a very high price for the same, and our transactions with South America. Abandoned as we have been in developing the resources of our own territory we have allowed Europe to appropriate a trade that by natural connections should be in our own control. The projected great line of railway connecting the lower South for 2,000 miles to the Patagonian plains now lags but a few hundred miles of completion. This will naturally throw the greater part of this opening trade into the hands of the eastern capitalists, unless the Cincinnati interests make a determined effort to hold their share of it, by establishing a connecting line by her southern roads and by steamers from New Orleans to Maracaibo and the other Caribbean ports. Some direct connection should then be made with Rio Janeiro on one side and with Santiago, Chile, on the other. The time has come for a long time to hold the balance of power among the Latin-Americans of South America. The letter of Senior Garofalo, of the City of Mexico, received by the board of trade, expresses the views of intelligent and educated Mexicans as to the promise of industry to the country. Manufactures sure to follow the attempt to entice closer relations with that country.

Foreign bankers have been given the tip that it is more "lawful" for gold to be taken out of the treasury with greenbacks than with silver notes.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

One of the documents submitted by Erastus Wiman's counsel in the Canadian trial for forgery was a statement showing the enormous profits of the maritime agency business. In this statement the Dun concern earned \$36,789 in 1885, and the profits steadily increased until, in 1892, they reached \$255,000, making the total for years of \$3,313,500. This enormous sum being the net profit of only one concern in the business, we are left only to conjecture how many other concerns in the United States spend to learn the financial standing of their brothers, and inferentially how enormous must be the original transactions upon which the agency business is merely a parasite.

At Kingman, Kan., the other night, when Editor Brown arrived from the populist state convention, where he bitterly fought women's rights, he was met by a woman, taken from the side of his wife, clothed in a Mother Hubbard dress and sunbonnet, and compelled to march through the streets before a brass band. The friends of woman suffrage did it.

At East Chicago, Ind., Friday night, Paddy Golden, with two revolvers, held 600 men at bay for three hours, and severely injured six men before he was arrested.

Here is an advertisement from The Australasian: "If Hubert Lynott, my husband, does not return and support me within three months from this date, I intend to marry—Florence Emilie Lynott."

A rainmaker in India has an apparatus consisting of a rocket capable of rising to the height of a mile, containing a reservoir of ether. In its descent it opens a parachute, which is closed again as it descends, and ether is thrown out in fine spray, and its absorption of heat is said to lower the temperature about it sufficiently to condense the vapor and produce a limited shower.

According to some recent statistics on the cost of living, an Englishman spends on an average \$4 a year for food, a French \$4.67, a German \$4.2, Spaniard \$3.8, an Italian \$2.9, and a Russian \$2.3. Of meat the Englishman eats 109 pounds a year, the German 100, the Italian 95, the Spanish 29, and the Russian 25. Of bread the Englishman consumes 380 pounds, the Frenchman 540, the German 560, the Spaniard 480, the Italian 400 and the Russian 350.

Muthal estimated that the agricultural earnings of the United States are \$90,000,000; the earnings from manufactures, \$4,330,000,000; from mines, \$480,000,000; from transportation, \$1,155,000,000; from commerce, \$160,000,000; from shipping, \$90,000,000; from banking, \$20,000,000.

The internal revenue tax yielded our government last year \$153,000,000; of this sum \$91,000,000 was from the tax on distilled spirits, \$31,000,000 from that on tobacco, \$30,000,000 from fermented liquors, \$1,266,000 from oleomargarine, and the remainder from miscellaneous sources.

During the reign of Solomon the taxation of the Hebrews was so heavy that immediately on the accession of his son he had a decree of reparation made, and upon its refusal the chief tax collector, Adoram, was stoned to death and a secession of the ten tribes at once followed.

Among the Hebrews during the theocracy the taxes were very severe. There was a poll of half a shekel, about 30 cents, a tribute of the first fruits and firstborn of animals, a redemption tax of the first-born son, a tithe for the tabernacle, another for the Levite, and a third, every third year, for the poor. The poor had been computed that the total taxation exceeded 30 per cent of the total valuation.

Montezuma: Record: Democrats will have to be careful or they will find that republicans will cut the ground from under their feet upon the question of silver coinage. The silver standard in the Ohio republican platform is very near to demanding free and unlimited coinage.

Anbany Herald: This democratic family row in Georgia is getting to be unseemly. We have two good democrats running for the party nomination for governor, and they appear to be no genuine issue or question of political economy upon which they are agreed. And the question of which of them the campaign is being conducted upon the side of the popular party.

"Don't see," said he, "why they make such a fuss about suffering and all that from an electric shock. I don't think it was half bad." He was up on a pole when the shock came and was sitting with his legs interlocked around the pole. "When I was a boy," he said, "I used to sit on a spool of black silk under her plate at the place where she took her first meal, and ever since then she has been following by a spool of black silk under her plate on a hot day before he found the missing spool. Of course it was not where his wife had said it was. After he had changed his surroundings, he found the spool under a matress. He then took the spool and gave it to his wife. That night it struck him as absurd that she should have put him to all that trouble, and he resolved to teach her a lesson. He thought that with little effort she might have found some silk at the sumner resort, but he did not care to do it.

The Lexow committee is investigating Tammany. It may, perhaps, be more nearly correct to say that it is investigating Tammany—with limitations. For it is a republican scheme and it would not do for the committee to go too far in its investigation on that line. For several days the New York papers have been full of stuff about Croker's sudden disappearance from New York. This departure from the other side of the big pond was taken as a text for new attacks upon Tammany and all the anti-Tammany organs have been loudly proclaiming that the reason of this move is the boss' desire to be absent during the sitting of Lexow.

The editions of cities which are being issued by Frank Leslie's Weekly are great features of that always excellent publication.

JUST FROM GEORGIA.

Rain in June.
 Fall, gentle rain, in blessed, brimming
 drops!
 Cool with they kiss the city's burning
 streets!
 Molten the meadows where the hot sun
 heats,
 And fall refreshing on the thirsty crops!
 The warm wind for thy cordial greeting
 stops,
 The panting flock a merry welcome
 beats;
 The famished fields unfold a thousand
 sweets,
 The grass bends dimpling on the mountain
 tops!

Fall, gentle rain, while the rejoicing land
 Smiles thankful where each radiant gem
 appears:

Fall like a benediction from His hand,
 Who makes the storm and sunlight of the
 spheres;

Who sends thee to refresh the living, and
 To bless the dead with sweet memorial
 tears!

—FRANK L. STANTON.

Editor Wilson, the "Quiet Observer" of The Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette, has written a column about hot weather. He ought to come to Georgia, jump in a celluloid collar, and get cool.

That's What Bothers Us.
 Old Georgia jingles lively
 With many thousand rhymes;
 A pity 'tis, however,
 That the jingle's not in dimes!

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Editor Wilson, the "Quiet Observer" of The Pittsburgh Commercial Gazette, has written a column about hot weather. He ought to come to Georgia, jump in a celluloid collar, and get cool.

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 With many thousand rhymes;
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FIFTY YEARS OLD.

in an original poem, written by himself, the effect was indeed brilliant. The following is the poem:

Fifty years ago an acorn planted in old England's soil, Not a stately oak whose branches fill the universe of God. Fifty years ago a banner by a beardless boy unfurled, Now a flag, in splendor waving, from the root-tree of the world.

Half the wondrous consummation! Hail the love-inspired plan,

Measured to the soul's uplifting; man's rich legacy to man!

Never since the meek Jehovah preached beside the mystic sea

Has the truth in such a triumph gained upon humanity.

Unto thee the honor, London; thine the cradle of thy birth.

The Sun went over the world a halo, made a star of the earth;

For the seed which thou hast planted germinates on every plain

And the globe displays the girdle of Victoria's peaceful reign.

Worthy, indeed, has England knighted her imperial son,

Worthy his brow thus knighted wears the laurel he won,

Worthy the royal favor to the first of all was shown

Has the knighting of a subject shed such favor on the crown.

Worthy of her elder knighthood, whose proud and stately head she shed

Luster on the lands of England, glory on her ancient dead.

The chief features were the speeches by Governor Northern and the state secretary, Mr. Lewis and the original poem read by Mr. L. Knight.

The exercises were opened with a prayer by Rev. Dr. Robins. After a hymn, an appropriate piece of scripture was read by Rev. R. V. Atkinson, the new pastor of the Central Christian Church.

That well-known hymn, "At the Cross," was accompanied by the piano and the Young Men's Christian Association's well-known orchestra led by Professor Davis and a selected choir, and participated in by all the congregation.

The "Jubilee" song by a quartet composed of Mr. Lewis in commemoration of the sesquicentennial of the American Revolution.

Governor Northern was then introduced by Mr. W. S. Bell, president of the local association, who conducted the meeting.

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Her tales Dansk og Norsk

Aquel se habla Espanol. Hier wird Deutch gesprochen. Ici on parle français, but to tell it in plain American, we have the choicest stock of bridal presents to be found in the city. Our goods are fresh and new and our prices so low that your interest suggests that you examine them.

Don't forget that we engrave wedding invitations and visiting cards on the premises. No delay. Are you going off on a summer trip? If so, you will surely need visiting cards. J. P. Stevens & Bro., Jewelers and Engravers, 47 Whitehall street.

Wines!

California wines are ridiculously cheap just now, most people can afford to use them for table use, as a substitute for water--better than water, of course--more healthful, too--these hot summer months--claret, books, rhine wines, port, sherry, etc., etc., etc.--come in and get our prices--interesting.

bluthenthal "b & b" & bickart, marietta and forsyth--phone 378. All kinds of fine whiskies.

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HENRY POTTS,
JOSEPH THOMPSON.

The Potts-Thompson
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Importers and Wholesale Dealers

Also, Distillers of Stone Mountain Corn Whisky and keep everything that can be called for in their line.

7, 9, 11, 13 Kimball House,
Decatur St., Atlanta, Ga.

TAX NOTICE.

Only a few days left for making STATE AND COUNTY TAX RETURNS. Come at once and avoid the rush.

T. M. ARMISTEAD,
Tax Receiver.



DR. A. SOPER. DR. A. MACKENZIE. We are pleased to inform our readers that the Foreign Doctors have established their head office for all the southern states at No. 44 Walton street, Atlanta, Ga., who visit us before August 24, will receive services to the full, free of charge. Their object in pursuing this course is to become rapidly acquainted with the sick and afflicted. This benevolent offer is extended to the rich and poor alike. Having been selected from the highest graded colleges on the continent, they represent the best medical and surgical training in the world. All diseases of men and women treated. No matter what the name and nature of your disease may be, nor how long standing, do not fail to secure their opinion of your case as it concerns you nothing. If incurable they will frankly tell you. Hours 10 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Their office is known as the "Foreign Doctors' Office," No. 44 Walton street, corner Fairlie street, Atlanta, Ga. Those unable to call, enclose a history of their case together with a 2-cent stamp, and address to Dr. A. Soper, No. 44 Walton street, Atlanta, Ga.

Now is the time for

Iced Tea.

Our RUSSIAN RESERVE and ELITE BLEND delight all who try them.

THE C. J. KAMPER GROCERY CO.
Phone 628. 330 and 332 Peachtree St.



A. K. HAWKES,
Manufacturing Optician
The only optical plant run by electric motor power in the state. All the latest inventions for testing Eyesight, established twenty-three years. Headquarters for the United States, 12 Whitehall street.

A SALTY CARD.

Judge Rodgers Talks About the Mounted Police.

CHAIRMAN COLLIER'S CAUSTIC REPLY.

Says That the Police Are as Good as the Judge--Some Spy Remarks On Both Sides.

It looks as if Fulton county's mounted police are destined to resign bodily, as soon as appointed, or cause trouble and bring forth harsh words from some citizen whose wrath, just or otherwise, they may arouse. The first force of mounted county police became dissatisfied and gave up the job in a body and now the present force, headed by Chief Conn, has evoked a salty card from Judge Robert L. Rodgers on account of some action of the force. In this card Judge Rodgers spares neither mounted police nor county commission. With an equal hand he dishes out condemnation to both sides. He exclaims that the mounted police are "suckers" and calls them a "gang" and wants to know upon what authority the county commissioners established such a patrol.

On the other hand, when shown Judge Rodgers' card, Hon. W. A. Collier, chairman of the county commission, replies to Judge Rodgers. He says that he does not know but that every man on the police force of Fulton is just as good as Judge Rodgers and that the patrol was established on the recommendation of County Attorney Thomson, who Chairman Collier says is a better lawyer than Judge Rodgers.

Judge Rodgers Evidently Riled.

The card from Judge Rodgers makes an interesting reading and keeps up to a high standard of roast throughout. It is as follows:

"Editor Constitution--Will you permit me to call attention to the recent constabulary force of Fulton county. We learn that a new lot of 'suckers' have been appointed to do the work of the police force, and that they are to be paid from the public treasury and to command the services of private citizens. I refer to the gang which is called county police. Upon what authority were these men set out to act as a police force of Fulton county? We learn that they have been selected and set at that work by the county commissioners of roads and revenue, and where was such authority vested in the county commissioners? What right have they to appoint a set of policemen or constables or deputies of the sheriff? Upon inquiry of the sheriff, he says that he had nothing to do with the scheme of setting out county police, and that he has taken bonds of them as deputies. What right has the sheriff to take bonds from a set of men who are neither selected nor appointed by him as his deputies, and then they go scouting about over the country as county policemen?

The sheriff says that they are not selected by him as deputies. Then under whom do they serve? The pertinence and importance of my inquiry and examination arises from the fact that some of these men, and another all of them, went to a good man's home a few nights ago, and surrounded his house, and made demand for his son. The son was not at home, and would have made search had they not been deterred by the vigorous remonstrance of the man of the house. Now, what right had any such a squad of men to be there, with any such a claim of authority?

The sheriff did not send them. He was not there with them. The question arises, what business or authority had they to be there, even if it had been true that the son of the good citizen had been there? Has it come to pass in this state and country that our homes must be under the espionage of a set of irresponsible spies? We can call them from time to time searchers of any one that may suppose needs to be examined for imaginary offenses? Any such surveillance of the homes of good citizens is wrong, and is in itself a violation of law, and a trespass against the rights of citizens.

Professor Holland's Swimming Class at East Lake.

Professor Holland has made arrangements with the East Lake Company to give swimming lessons. Terms for lessons: this includes car fare to and from the city; also the use of bathing suits at lake. Parties wishing to take lessons can apply at room 4, Grant building, 1250 Peachtree street, Atlanta, June 15-16.

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Chairman Collier Becomes Caustic.

A copy of Judge Rodgers' card was handed to Commissioner Collier with the following note: "I am sending this to you in certain portions. The county commissioner read it through carefully and slowly and when he finished waited a few minutes before speaking. Finally, he wheeled about in his chair, who is at the head of the Fulton mounted police," said Chairman Collier, "is a careful man. He was recommended by the county commissioners to Captain English and the entire police board as a good man and one who would soon be promoted. We accepted this high recommendation and allowed him to select his own men. I don't know the men, but I venture to say that any one of them is as good as Judge Rodgers. If they were after any citizen's son, they must have had good cause, for they know their duty.

"As to our authority. We have had any number of complaints about the gambling houses in the city, but we have not at all times in the past had any trouble with the police protection cases. Ever since I have been on the board we have been receiving complaints about these people lawbreakers. At first we thought that we would have to get the legislature to pass a law, but we first referred the matter to Collier Thompson, county attorney, who is certainly a better lawyer than Judge Rodgers, and he advised us that we could appoint the men and have them sworn in and give bond through the sheriff, and that they would have the same power as the deputy sheriffs possessed. Do not fear that the men will do anything rash or unlawful."

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"Editor Constitution--Will you permit me to call attention to the recent constabulary force of Fulton county. We learn that a new lot of 'suckers' have been appointed to do the work of the police force, and that they are to be paid from the public treasury and to command the services of private citizens. I refer to the gang which is called county police. Upon what authority were these men set out to act as a police force of Fulton county? We learn that they have been selected and set at that work by the county commissioners of roads and revenue, and where was such authority vested in the county commissioners? What right have they to appoint a set of policemen or constables or deputies of the sheriff? Upon inquiry of the sheriff, he says that he had nothing to do with the scheme of setting out county police, and that he has taken bonds of them as deputies. What right has the sheriff to take bonds from a set of men who are neither selected nor appointed by him as his deputies, and then they go scouting about over the country as county policemen?

The sheriff says that they are not selected by him as deputies. Then under whom do they serve? The pertinence and importance of my inquiry and examination arises from the fact that some of these men, and another all of them, went to a good man's home a few nights ago, and surrounded his house, and made demand for his son. The son was not at home, and would have made search had they not been deterred by the vigorous remonstrance of the man of the house. Now, what right had any such a squad of men to be there, with any such a claim of authority?

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